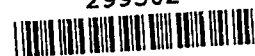


ENCLOSURE 1

SITE NARRATIVES FOR NEW YORK

299502



RPM: John DiMartino (212) 637-4270

NPL Site Narrative for Cayuga County Ground Water Contamination

CAYUGA COUNTY GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION Cayuga County, New York

Federal Register Notice: September 5, 2002

Conditions at Proposal (September 13, 2001): The Cayuga County Ground Water Contamination site consists of a plume of contaminated ground water from an unknown source(s). The site is located west of Syracuse in a rural area of Cayuga County, between the Village of Union Springs to the west and the City of Auburn to the northeast. The site is in an area consisting of residential properties intermingled with extensive farmland and patches of woodlands. The homes in the area use private wells for potable water supply and septic systems for sanitary waste water disposal. The affected area is not serviced by a public water supply.

Routine testing of the Village of Union Springs' municipal drinking water supply revealed low levels of cis-1,2, DCE, and prompted referral to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a CERCLA/SARA response action on December 4, 2000. Through investigations conducted by the New York Departments of Health and Environmental Conservation and by the EPA, over 300 drinking water supplies have been sampled as of April 2001. As a result of these sampling events, EPA determined that 51 residential wells are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene (TCE) and cis-1,2,dichloroethylene (cis-1,2,DCE), in concentrations above the Federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Twenty-four of these drinking water supply wells are contaminated above EPA's Removal Action Levels (RALs) for vinyl chloride and/or cis-1,1,DCE of two parts per billion (ppb) and 400 ppb, respectively.

As of July 2001, EPA has installed 55 treatment systems to treat contaminated water from 52 wells as part of a time critical Removal Action. Two large dairy farms in the impacted area have had air-stripper treatment systems installed; at these farms water is used for both residential drinking water and for livestock (approximately 1,500 dairy cows). A treatment system installed on a well at a child day care facility partial breakthrough of contaminants in May 2001; however, contamination was contained due to built-in redundancy in the treatment system.

The suspected extent of the plume covers an area of approximately 3,050 acres or 4.8 square miles and falls within three townships, Aurelius, Fleming and Springport. The plume extends from the Village of Union Springs to the Auburn City limits, a distance of seven miles, and has approximately 120 homes within its boundaries.

The ground water flow system consists of three hydrological units: the overburden, shallow bedrock (Onondaga, Oriskany, and Manlius Formations) and the deep bedrock (Rondout, Cobleskill and Bertie Formations). Downward hydraulic gradients exist throughout, but are particularly strong between the shallow and deep bedrock units, with water-level differences in excess of 40 feet observed during dry periods of the year.

An observed release of vinyl chloride, TCE and cis-1,2 DCE has been documented by chemical analysis of ground water samples collected from private wells during an April 2001, sampling event. Actual contamination was documented for 49 wells during an April 2001 EPA sampling event. According to information provided by NYSDEC and preliminary information gathered by EPA, the source of the ground water contamination at the site has not been determined. Due to these conditions, the State of New York requested on June 7, 2001 that EPA place the site on the NPL.

Status (September 2002): EPA is considering various alternatives for this site.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was evaluated with the HRS. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent

of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]

For more information about the hazardous substances identified in this narrative summary, including general information regarding the effects of exposure to these substances on human health, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) ToxFAQs. ATSDR ToxFAQs can be found on the Internet at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> or by telephone at 1-888-42-ATSDR or 1-888-422-8737.

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Last updated on Friday, October 4th, 2002
URL: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/nar1650.htm>

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NPL Site Narrative for Crown Cleaners of Watertown, Inc.

CROWN CLEANERS OF WATERTOWN, INC. Carthage, New York

Federal Register Notice: September 5, 2002

Conditions at Proposal (September 13, 2001): The Crown Cleaners of Watertown, Inc. (a.k.a., Nu-Art Cleaners) site includes a former laundry/dry cleaning facility located along Route 3 in the Village of Herrings, Jefferson County, New York and a groundwater plume resulting from onsite contamination. The facility property is approximately 9.82 acres in size and consists of a main building and several ancillary buildings situated parallel to Route 3 and along the Black River. The property is bordered to the north by Fort Drum, to the west by residential dwellings, to the east by a county-managed park and to the south by the Black River. From 1890 until the mid-1960s, the property was used by the St. Regis Paper Company for the purpose of producing paper bags and related products. In the late 1970s, the property was purchased by Crown Cleaners. Company cleaning processes involved both dry and machine wash cleaning. The dry cleaning operation involved the use of tetrachloroethylene (PCE), as well as machine oils and greases. Waste water from the washing machines was discharged into basement storage pits, which then through the foundation walls to the ground and the Black River.

In 1991, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) discovered that the Village of Herrings public water supply well was contaminated with PCE. Concentrations ranged from 25 to 50 parts per billion (ppb). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) was contacted and preliminary investigations were conducted in the area of the village well and the Crown Cleaners property, which is located 300 feet south of the village well. The investigation included an inspection of the Crown Cleaners building and surrounding areas. Analytical results of soil samples collected on the Crown Cleaners property indicated the presence of PCE at concentrations up to 63,000 ppb. The most contaminated samples were collected in the spent filter storage area, located on the southwest side of the main building. In addition, sampling of a private well located 2,200 feet west of Crown Cleaners indicated the presence of PCE at concentrations of 22 to 40 ppb.

In 1991, NYSDEC investigated contamination of the village well. Results of this investigation indicated that the soil and ground water beneath the Crown Cleaners building were contaminated with PCE and other organic compounds. This investigation also indicated that the Crown Cleaners facility was the source of the PCE contamination detected in both the village well and an unused private well located on an adjacent property. As a result of this study, a treatment system for the village well was installed. The efficiency of the well was improved during the installation of the treatment system. As a result, the system could be operated in an "on-off" cycle. Previous to the study, the well operated continuously, creating a cone of depression which reached the Crown Cleaners site.

In 1998, NYSDEC initiated a state Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the Crown Cleaners site. Field activities included several rounds of ground water samples collected from wells in the area of the site. Analytical results from these sampling activities indicated that PCE was still present in samples collected from on-site monitoring wells, the village well, and private potable wells in the area. Concentrations of PCE detected during the RI/FS were less than detected in 1991-1992 as a result of the new pumping schedule of the village well. Other RI/FS activities included a building survey, a ground penetrating radar survey of the structures beneath the Crown Cleaners building, and a limited removal of wastes located within the building and/or residing in containers, sumps, or other locations.

On June 8, 2000, the NYSDEC requested the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the site for a possible removal action, and to provide assistance in assessing contamination from the site to local private drinking water wells and the village supply well. During EPA's removal site evaluation, asbestos insulation materials were observed in various stages of deterioration throughout the entire facility. In addition, five above or partially buried steel storage tanks were located near the building's electrical room. These vessels ranged from 275 to 10,000 gallons and appeared to contain a petroleum-derived product. The estimated quantity of materials within these tanks was 5,000 gallons. Evidence of leakage was noted at

each of these tanks. Based on an evaluation of previous analytical data, historical information, and the removal site evaluation, EPA determined that the site poses a threat to public health, welfare, and environment and that the site met the requirements of the National Contingency Plan for the undertaking of a removal action. Activities planned for the removal action include securing the site, removal and disposal of volatile organic contaminated sludge/debris, sump pit water, and soils/spent dry cleaning filters, removal of friable asbestos-containing materials, and removal and disposal of approximately 5,000 gallons of waste oil.

PCE contamination in ground water is documented by the chemical analyses of ground water samples collected from the Village of Herrings potable public supply well. PCE contamination is documented for this well, which is located 300 feet south of the site and serves an approximate population of 140 people. This well is screened in the Pamela Formation. PCE contamination is also documented by chemical analyses of ground water samples collected from on-site monitoring wells.

Status (September 2002): EPA is considering various alternatives for this site.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was evaluated with the HRS. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]

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URL: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/nar1643.htm>

RPM: Damian Duda (212) 637-4269

NPL Site Narrative for Ellenville Scrap Iron and Metal

ELLENVILLE SCRAP IRON AND METAL Ellenville, New York

Federal Register Notice: September 5, 2002

Conditions at Proposal (September 13, 2001): The Ellenville Scrap Iron and Metal facility is a 24-acre, inactive scrap iron and metal reclamation facility located at 34 Cape Road in the rural Village of Ellenville, Ulster County, New York. Approximately 10 acres of the facility were used for the scrap metal operations. The facility is bound to the north by Cape Road; to the south and west by Beer Kill; and to the east by residential homes, one of which was formerly part of the property, used for the storage of heavy equipment and automobile batteries. The facility consists of an office building, truck scale, hydraulic baling machine used for metal cans and other small parts, scrap metal piles, a landfill embankment composed of construction and demolition debris, and automobile battery and brush piles. Deteriorated drums are found scattered throughout the property, the majority of which are found on the lower portion adjacent to Beer Kill. The landfill embankment, approximately 40 feet in height, runs in a crescent along a northwesterly to southeasterly axis bisecting and dividing the site into upper and lower portions.

The Ellenville facility, in operation since 1950, was used for the recycling of automobile batteries. The was purchased in late 1997 and used as a landfill and tire dump. A New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) permit was never obtained to operate a solid waste management facility or to store tires at the site. From 1987 to 1998 NYSDEC inspected the Ellenville facility on numerous occasions and directed the owners to remediate conditions at the site. In March 1987, Ellenville Scrap proposed a Settlement of Claim with NYSDEC, which was accepted on January 15, 1988. As part of that Settlement of Claim, Ellenville Scrap acknowledged that it was operating a solid waste management facility without a NYSDEC permit and that it had improperly disposed of industrial waste. In connection with this settlement, Ellenville Scrap agreed to close and cover the area where construction and demolition debris had been disposed. Subsequent Consent Orders entered into by Ellenville Scrap and C. Bruno Demolition with the NYSDEC called for an evaluation of site conditions and the removal of all construction and demolition debris at the facility that did not meet exemption criteria of state environmental law. As of June 2000, construction and demolition debris had not been removed from the site.

Two sources have been identified for the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) evaluation of the site: contaminated soil in the facility disposal area, and the landfill embankment. There are other areas of environmental concern, such as piles of scrap metal, miscellaneous waste, waste tires, railroad ties, and automobile batteries, as well as leachate that has been observed discharging from the embankment, ponding at its base, and flowing to and disappearing beneath a pile of brush.

There is an observed release of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate to a surface water/sediment sampling location in Beer Kill. Beer Kill is a fishery and is designated for recreational use. Seven residential properties are located in a neighborhood adjacent to the site. There is documented contamination above regulatory levels at two of these residences with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); one of these residences was formerly part of the facility and was used for the storage of heavy equipment and automobile batteries.

Status (September 2002): EPA is considering various alternatives for this site.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was evaluated with the HRS. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]

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Region 2 Legal Contacts

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 <u>New York NPL sites</u>		
Cayuga County Ground Water Contamination	George Shanahan	(212) 637-3171
 Crown Cleaners	 Beverly Kolenberg	 (212) 637-3167
 Ellenville Scrap	 Mary Breene	 (212) 637-3178